

Coherent control of stimulated emission inside one dimensional photonic crystals: strong coupling regime

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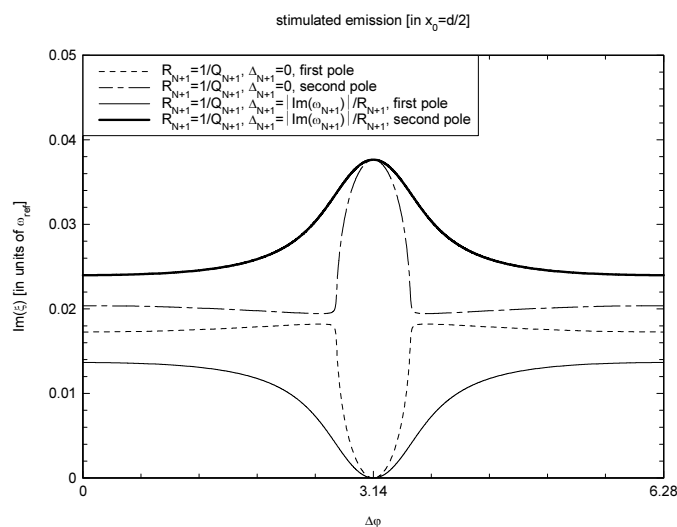
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An error occurred in Figure 2. Figure 2d appears as a duplicate of Figure 2c. The correct Figure 2d is as below. The whole correct Figure 2 is on the next page:



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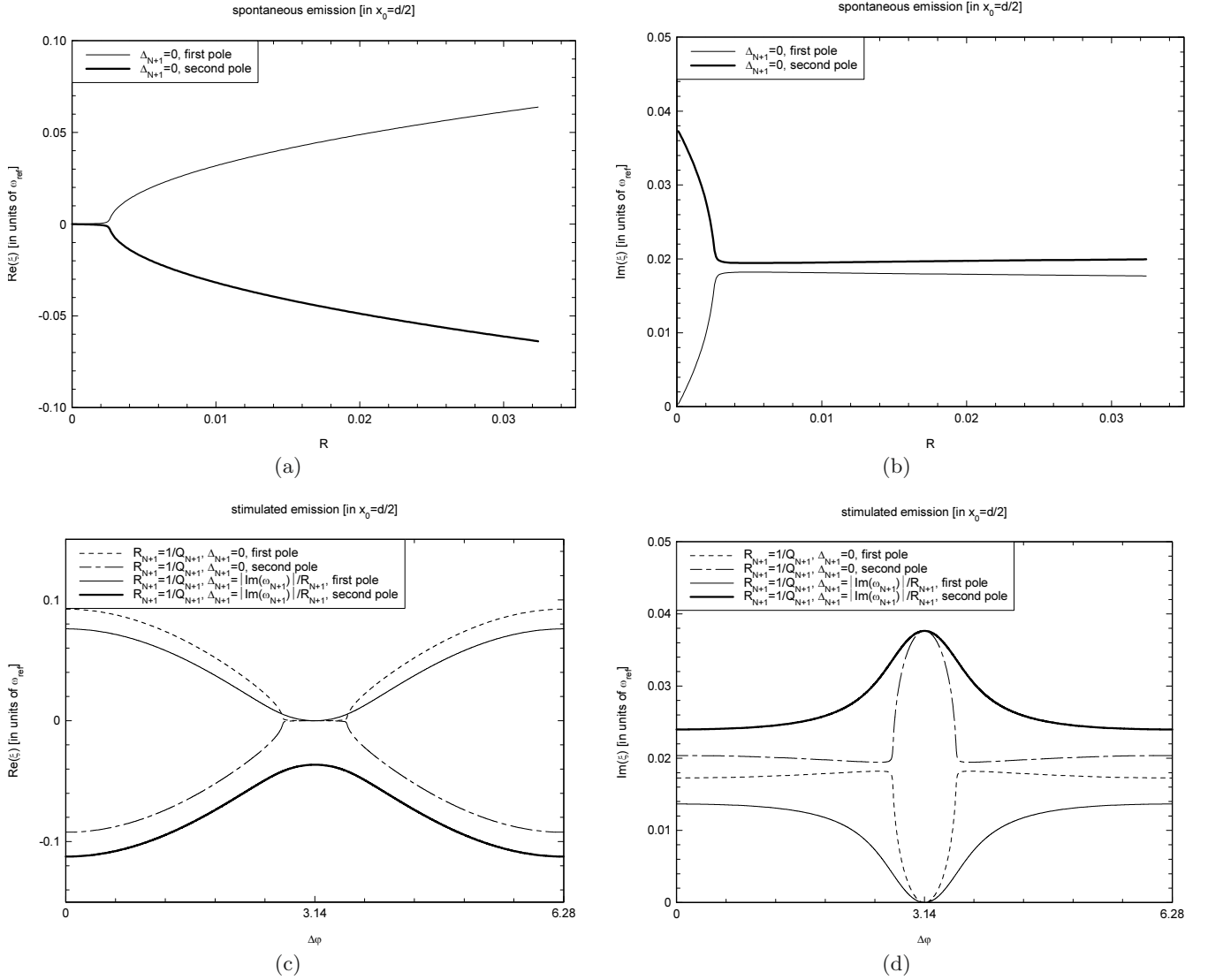


Fig. 2. If the atom embedded inside the 1D-PBG cavity of Figure 1 oscillates at the $(N + 1)$ th Quasi Normal Mode (QNM), next to the high-frequency band edge [i.e. in perfect tuning $\Delta_{N+1} = 0$, see Eq. (7.5)], the spontaneous emission in strong coupling regime can be characterized by the two poles of the emission spectrum of the atom, which poles are shifted of the atomic resonance Ω [see Eqs. (5.2) and (4.4)]; the real (Fig. 2a) and imaginary (Fig. 2b) parts, in units of the 1D-PBG reference frequency ω_{ref} , are plotted as functions of the coupling degree $R = \Gamma_0/\Omega$, which is the ratio between the atomic decay-rate in vacuum Γ_0 and the resonance Ω [see Eq. (7.4)]. If two counter-propagating laser beams are tuned at the resonance Ω and the atom is coupled to the $(N + 1)$ th QNM, (i.e. $Q_{N+1} = \Omega/|Im[\omega_{N+1}]|$, see Eq. (7.3)), the stimulated emission in strong coupling (for $R_{N+1} = 1/Q_{N+1}$, see Eq. (7.6)) can be characterized by the two poles of the atomic emission spectrum, which poles are shifted of the resonance Ω [see Eqs. (5.2) and (4.8)]; whether the atom oscillating at the $(N + 1)$ th QNM frequency (i.e. in perfect tuning $\Delta_{N+1} = 0$) or at a frequency in the band gap next to the high frequency band edge [i.e. in detuning case $\Delta_{N+1} = |Im[\omega_{N+1}]|/R_{N+1}$, see Eq. (7.9)], the real (Fig. 2c) and imaginary (Fig. 2d) parts, in units of the 1D-PBG reference frequency ω_{ref} , are plotted as functions of the phase difference $\Delta\phi$, between the two laser beams.